



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in many ferns. That more loss is not caused in a region where the plant is so ubiquitous seems due to the fact that horses will refuse to eat it unless hard-pressed by a shortage of other food. Cattle are apparently not affected. Since it possesses a deep-seated horizontal rootstock, and is surprisingly drought-resistant during our long dry summers, the problem of its eradication is a formidable one, and will perhaps never be solved. In many parts of the Coast Range of Oregon the burnt-over mountain-sides are covered with an almost pure stand of bracken, extending unbroken as far as the eye can reach. It is doubtful if any fern in the Temperate Zone surpasses it in the number of individuals in a given area. In this connection it is interesting to note that although so hardy in other respects, the fronds are very sensitive to cold, and a mere touch of frost suffices to kill them where other vegetation is unscathed. The late frosts of the Middle West would have a very salutary effect in reducing the superabundance of bracken-foliage if they could be imported into our mild trans-Cascadian climate.—J. C. NELSON, SALEM, OREGON.

---

BOTRYCHIUM OBLIQUUM, VAR. DISSECTUM IN VERMONT.

—I have read with much interest the notes on *Botrychium obliquum* var. *dissectum* which have appeared in the JOURNAL of late and I am moved to contribute my mite to the discussion.

I have never found either the species or the variety in any such numbers as Mr. Hopkins mentions on page 115 but rather I have found a few plants in a place here, there and everywhere; usually in an old field where the grass is somewhat run out, or else in an old pasture; in neither case the soil being much wet. Once, in Bethel, Maine, I found both growing on "cradle knolls" in a swale. In this same swale about the borders of other knolls, or hummocks, I collected *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

In nearly every case where I have found *dissectum* I have also found *obliquum*. My one exception to this rule was in North West Bethel, Maine, when I was crossing a rich "intervale" with my mind upon other business than botany. I spied a single plant of *dissectum* and, presupposing the presence of *obliquum* near at hand, I hastily possessed myself of the plant and passed on.

My experience agrees with that of Mr. Hopkins in that there are apt to be, and usually are, various gradations between the species and the variety so that it is often difficult to tell which is *obliquum* and which *dissectum*, or some other more or less indistinguishable form.

As to the sterility of *dissectum* I can only say that in most cases my specimens have been well fruited but as to the viability of the spores of course I have no data. If the spores are fertile I see no reason why *dissectum* might not be able to grow by itself.—LESTON A. WHEELER TOWNSEND, VT.

---

Alluding to my statement in a recent issue of the FERN JOURNAL that the Willoughby Lake station for *Athyrium angustifolium* is the farthest northeast so far reported, Mr. H. Mousley writes, 'I claim Hatley as the farthest northeast point for the species. I have only one station for it however.' Hatley, P. Q. is 35 miles north from the Willoughby location and perhaps 5 or 6 miles east.—E. J. WINSLOW.

---

ADIANTUM PEDATUM, VAR. ALEUTICUM IN NEW ENGLAND.—The annual field meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Clubs was held at Montgomery Center, Vermont, July 10-13, 1922. The town of Montgomery is located in the northwestern part of the state very